

## MANGLED MEMBER USED IN ARGUMENT

**HOLDS UP BANDAGED HAND TO  
SHOW NEED OF COMPEN-  
SATION ACT.**

### MEETSWITHMUCHOPPOSITION

**Manufacturers Claim Amounts Al-  
lowed for Disability Are Too  
High - Will Put Them  
Out of Business.**

#### Jefferson City.

A roughly clad man removed a bandage and held up a mangled hand just as Senator A. L. Cooper of Kansas City had finished a speech in which he declared that the compensation bill prepared by Senator Alroy Phillips and his associates was a "Utopian dream."

The man then wrapped up his hand and left the room.

Business men and representatives of labor organizations in St. Louis and Kansas City attended meetings of the committee. The industrial feature and the appointment of a commission were the chief points discussed.

Charles A. Houts of St. Louis opposed the proposed schedules, declaring that the maximum of \$15 is too high and that Missouri industries could not compete with those of other states should the bill become a law.

Senator Cooper opposed the proposed industrial commission to administer the law on the ground that it had too much authority to inquire into private business.

#### Raise Age of Consent.

That the age of consent be advanced from 15 to 18 years in Missouri is one of the chief recommendations made in the completed report on illegitimate births which Dr. George B. Mangold, director of the School of Social Economy of Washington University, its author made public.

Dr. Mangold also declares maternity homes should be subjected to state supervision.

Copies of the report have been mailed to each member of the general assembly.

In the last three years there were 2,095 illegitimate births recorded, 714 of which were in 1912. In the tabulation of the occupations of the mothers, housework is recorded as leading with 60.3 per cent. Factory work is second with 7.65.

In the tabulation of the ages of the mothers, the age of 18 led in all three years recorded. In 1913 a birth was recorded for a mother 12 years old, as well as one for a 12-year-old mother.

Extreme youth of such large numbers of the mothers of illegitimate children is the argument that Dr. Mangold urges in favor of advancing the age of consent.

#### Public Service Aided.

The new public service commission act was introduced in the house by Representative Correll of Randolph county, and provides: That stock yards are to be public utilities and required to file with the public service commission schedule of rates of all charges for handling stock for the shippers of this state.

By far one of the most important amendments contains what is known as the indeterminate permit statute, similar to the one which has been in force in Wisconsin, Massachusetts and Indiana several years.

This indeterminate permit statute as proposed gives the authority to any municipality in the state to condemn and take over any electric, gas, water or heating company when the city decides to operate such utility.

#### First Bill to Engrainment.

The senate has sent its first bill to engrainment. It was Senator Phelps' bill requiring that all appropriations for state institutions out of the general revenue fund and out of the collateral inheritance tax fund be paid on warrants drawn by the state auditor.

#### More Liquor Regulations.

The representative from Barton county desires to prohibit the establishment of wholesale liquor houses within one-half mile of the state line adjoining any prohibition state. The measure will affect Kansas City, principally.

#### Long Time Between, Etc.

There is a measure before the house which will prohibit the submission of local option for a period of eight years after such question has been submitted twice and carried same way at both elections.

#### Drinking Cup Law.

Senator Phelps introduced a bill requiring railroad companies to supply drinking cups and drinking water in each coach of all trains and requiring sleeping-car companies to supply passengers with brush and comb in dressing rooms.

#### Close Early, Open Late.

Senator Glick of Holt county introduced a bill which makes it unlawful for any drashop in Missouri to open before 8 o'clock in the morning and requires them to be closed at 10 p. m.

#### Commission's Report.

Chairman John M. Atkinson of the Missouri public service commission has completed the draft of the commission's second annual report and transmitted it to the general assembly through Gov. Major. The report covers the full operations of the body for the year ending Dec. 31, 1914.

The commission makes the following recommendations with reference to the public service commission law and the railroad statutes of Missouri:

The commission has prepared and will present to the legislature a number of amendments to the public service commission law, which go to clarify and make more definite certain provisions thereof.

The commission is recommending that said public service commission law be amended by adding thereto what is known as the "indeterminate permit law," similar to the one now in force in Wisconsin, relating to gas corporations, electrical corporations, water corporations and heating companies.

The commission, as pointed out in its first annual report, has found it necessary to prepare and recommend a complete revision of the railroad laws of Missouri. Such an act has been prepared and will be presented to the legislature.

The commission further recommends the submission of a constitutional amendment providing that all appeals from orders and decisions of the public service commission shall go direct to the supreme court, and providing the procedure of such appeals in such court. Such a constitutional amendment has been prepared and will be submitted to the legislature for its consideration.

#### Officials Cleared.

Treasurer Deal's report for the biennial period of 1913-14 came from the printer. It is quite different from the advance sheets of the document given out some days ago, and an introductory paragraph by the state treasurer is explanatory of the difference. Mr. Deal says:

"In view of the fact that I did not go into detail in the advance sheets of my report, which is in nowise to be considered a report, but simply a statement, I wish now to go further into detail in this, my report, but simply by such explanations as are necessary as to what I could not show in my condensed statement or advanced sheets, and which will show in more detail the exact condition of all the different departments."

The report shows that instead of there being an increase of \$7,598.39 in the expenditures of the executive department for the years 1913-14, as compared with the year 1911-12, there is a decrease of \$142.26 in favor of the major administration.

#### Liquor Question in Caucus.

Charles M. Hay, who represented Callaway county in the last general assembly and who is the recognized leader of the drys in Missouri, does not think the Democrats should consider the wet and dry issue in a caucus, as suggested by party leaders here. Liquor bills are being daily introduced and it is thought so much time will be taken up with this issue that other legislation will be retarded. He strongly advocates the code revision measures.

"I think each liquor measure would be considered on its merits regardless of partisan politics," he said.

#### Press Delegates Named.

Gov. Major appointed delegates to represent Missouri at the International Press Congress at San Francisco in July. With one exception the body is composed of St. Louis and Kansas City men.

#### Statue to Benton.

Senator Green of Kansas introduced a bill appropriating \$20,000 for a statue of Thomas H. Benton to be placed in the union station plaza, Kansas City.

#### Dry Leader Leaves Hotel.

Charles M. Hay of St. Louis, a dry leader, left the Central Hotel here after an altercation with the manager following his visit to the room of a woman guest, who is employed as a clerk in the legislature.

#### Inheritance Tax Changed.

The house committee to whom it was referred has reported favorably an amendment to the inheritance tax laws which will divert some of the funds of the heavily fed appraisal lawyers.

#### To Sell Building.

Senator Mitchell wants to sell the Missouri Building at the P.P. exposition when the show closes and use the proceeds for the state sanitarium at Mt. Vernon.

#### Another State Board.

Senator Craig has introduced a bill to establish a state board of optometry, composed of three members to be appointed by the governor.

#### Lobbyists Must Report.

The lobby received some attention from the senate. Senator Whitledge of Ste. Genevieve offered a resolution calling upon the secretary of state to furnish daily reports to the senate of all lobbyists who register in his office.

#### Trading Stamps Banned.

Trading stamps will be only a memory in Missouri if a bill just introduced by Senator Anderson becomes a law. He wants them ruled out of our commercial life.

## 1809—ABRAHAM LINCOLN—1865



1806—Marriage of Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks, June 12, Washington county, Kentucky.

1809—Abraham Lincoln born February 12, Hardin (now La Rue) county, Kentucky.

1816—Family moved to Spencer county, Indiana.

1818—Death of Abraham's mother, Nancy Hanks Lincoln.

1819—Thomas Lincoln married Sally Bush Johnson, December 2, at Elizabethtown, Kentucky.

1830—Lincoln family moved to Illinois, settling in Macon county.

1831—Abraham Lincoln went to live at New Salem, Sangamon county.

1832—A captain in the Black Hawk war.

1833—Appointed postmaster at New Salem.

1834—A surveyor. First election to the legislature.

1835—Love romance with Anne Rutledge.

1836—Second election to the legislature.

1837—Licensed to practice law; took up residence at Springfield.

1838—Third election to the legislature.

1840—Presidential elector on Harrison ticket. Fourth election to the legislature.

1842—Married November 4 to Mary Todd.

1843—Birth of Robert Todd Lincoln, August 1.

1845—Elected to congress. Birth of Edward Baker Lincoln, March 10.

1848—Delegate to the Philadelphia national convention.

1850—Birth of William Wallace Lincoln, December 2.

1853—Birth of Thomas Lincoln, April 4.

1854—Assisted in formation of Republican party.

1858—Joint debate with Stephen A. Douglas. Defeated for the United States senate.

1860—Nominated and elected to the Presidency.

1861—Inaugurated as President, March 4.

1863—Issued emancipation proclamation.

1864—Re-elected to the Presidency.

1865—Assassinated by J. Wilkes Booth, April 14. Died April 15. Remains interred at Springfield, Ill., May 4.

## GREAT MAN'S DEATH

**Country He Served So Well Re-  
members Lincoln's Work  
With Gratitude.**

AT TWENTY minutes past ten o'clock Friday evening, April 14, 1865, Abraham Lincoln was shot by John Wilkes Booth in the back of the head behind the left ear and mortally injured. At 22 minutes past seven o'clock the next morning, Saturday, April 15, 1865, he died.

There have been many and vast changes since that fateful day, and the prayer which Lincoln prayed that the country might be one again has been answered in a way that would have rejoiced his great heart. Not an anniversary of his birth and death has passed since his cruel taking off on which some tribute has not been paid to his memory, and so it will be to the end of time among generous Americans, wherever their residence or inherited sentiments; for, however he may have been misjudged in the confusion and stress of antagonistic opinion, there is none now who does not praise him for his courage and his faithfulness to his honest convictions.

He was born in Kentucky February 12, 1809, and died in Washington April 15, 1865, in his fifty-seventh year at the very zenith of his powers. The books are full of the story of his life and work, but there are still many interesting facts connected with him that have not yet been noted, notwithstanding the industry of those who have collected great masses of everything they could find in any way connected with his life and death.

Mr. Lincoln, as everyone knows, was shot by Booth while he was attending a theatrical performance at Ford's theater in Washington. "Our American Cousin" held the boards that night and Laura Keane was playing the part of Florence Trenchard for the last time. She had already performed the same part for a thousand nights. Five years before she had played the role at McVicker's theater

in Chicago the night of the day on which Mr. Lincoln was nominated for president by the Republican convention, in May, 1860, and all unconscious of the terrible tragedy, she played with uncommon cleverness, and while yet the theater was ringing with laughter and applause, came the crack of the pistol shot from the president's box that plunged the country into mourning.

After Mr. Lincoln had been shot he was removed across the street from the theater to the residence of William Petersen, a highly respected merchant tailor, who lived directly opposite the playhouse, at 516 Tenth street. This house is still standing, as is also the old Ford theater, and both are now owned by the government. There have been few changes in the Petersen house.

For 40 years Osborn H. Oldroyd has been devoting himself to the assembling together of an invaluable collection, in which are included more than three thousand relics, which constitute, as Elizabeth Porter Gould has said, "one of the most interesting and valuable ever collected in behalf of a human being." The collection contains 250 funeral sermons, about seventy pieces of music, a thousand volumes relating to Lincoln, 300 portraits, busts and medals, photographs of Booth, pictures of the assassin, the family cradle in which the Lincoln children were rocked, an original black locust rail split by the young man, then never dreaming of the place he was to fill in the history of the world; the family Bible from which Lincoln's mother read to him when he was a boy, and literally thousands of other things in some sort associated with the murdered president.

#### "The First American."

As Lowell said of him, Lincoln was the first American. Whitman calls him "the sweetest, wisest soul of all my days and lands." And today he, the leader in a great Civil war, is loved and revered by the South as by the North. Some of the noblest tributes ever paid to him have been those paid by the Southerners. He belongs to the whole nation, and he is the only man since Washington of whom that can be said.

## PROPERLY BAKED HAM

**SOMEWHAT LENGTHY PROCESS,  
BUT WORTH WHILE.**

**Expert Gives Explicit Directions for  
Preparation of Dainty—May Be  
Soaked in Claret or Cider, as  
Is Preferred.**

An old ham is best, but any thoroughly smoked, sound ham will do, writes Martha McCulloch Williams. Scrape it all over with a blunt-edge knife, then sprinkle well with a good washing powder and scrub in tepid water with a coarse cloth. Wring the cloth dry and wipe the ham, then rinse it in clear cold water and put it to soak over night. The next morning scrape it afresh if any superfluous matter has been loosened, rinse, and put it, skin side down, to cook in cold water, having a rack or plate in the bottom of the boiler to prevent scorching. Bring the ham to a brisk boil, then throw in a pint of cold water and let it stand two or three minutes; skim off the scum, then throw into the pot a dozen whole cloves, as many allspice and black peppercorns, a small pod of red pepper, slit lengthwise, and a blade of mace. Watch closely, and when boiling begins lessen the heat so that there will be bare simmering. The water must stand two inches above the meat—fill the boiler up as it wastes away. Keep on the lid, but loosely, and let the ham simmer until it is very tender—the time depends upon the age, weight and hardness of the ham. When the haunch bone shows a little through the meat the ham is likely to be done. Let it cool in the water in which it was boiled, take it out, drain well and trim off the rusty fat from the edges, and a little of the smoke darkened flesh underneath. (The hock had better be sawed off before boiling, but if that has not been done, loose the projecting bones and cut to neat ends.) Skin carefully. Then stick all over the fat portion whole cloves in a lozenge pattern. After which dredge thickly with black pepper and paprika, sprinkle lightly with soft sugar, and fit the ham into a deep agate or earthenware vessel. Pour in sound claret or sweet cider and let it soak six hours. Then put on a low rack in an agate pan, pour the soaking liquor around and bake very slowly from one to two hours, according to size. Baste with the liquor in the pan two or three times each half hour, as the liquor evaporates add either cold water or more wine or cider. If the ham is very fat cool the pan after taking it up, and remove most of the grease on top, then add a dash of boiling water, a light seasoning of herbs and ten drops of onion juice, cook for three minutes, stirring constantly, and then pour into your gravy boat. Pass with the ham, else use the savory steaks and mince.

It is, perhaps, worth while to add that in judging a ham, dry, black-green mold upon the flesh side is ranked by epicures the hallmark of excellence highly desirable.

To approximate fairly the famous French concoction, jambon au madere, you should pour the boiling water off the ham while it is still hot, after the ham is done, then let it simmer for an hour in enough of either claret or cider to float it, turning the ham from time to time and letting it cool in the liquor.

#### Some Oyster Hints.

All styles of panned, creamed or stewed oysters should be cooked over an open fire or live steam, because they should start to cook the moment the heat strikes the pan or chafing dish and continue at a forced rate until finished.

The cooking of oysters can be greatly improved by the use of the chafing dish instead of the saucepan in connection with the recipes where the latter is mentioned.

Oysters most easily secured and mostly desired are Saddle Rocks, Rocks, Rockaways, Lynn Haven Bays, Shrewsbury, Blue Points, Cotuit, Lynnhavens, Cape Cods, Buzzards Bay, Norfolk, Cape May Salts, Cherry Stones, Chincoteagues and Oak Creeks.

#### Chocolate Pancakes.

This makes a delicious dessert for luncheon and one that is quickly prepared: Mix together two eggs, yolks and whites, with two heaping table-spoonfuls of sweetened chocolate that has been grated (if unsweetened brand is used, then the mixture must be sweetened to taste), half cupful of milk, half cupful of flour. Beat all together well. Fry like ordinary pancakes, brown on both sides and roll them, lay on a hot platter, sprinkle with powdered sugar and serve immediately.

#### Tagging the Piece Bag.

Here is a sensible way of tagging the contents of a piece bag: On the outside of the bag fasten the largest procurable safety pin. When dressing-making is over attach samples to this pin of every remnant that goes into the bag. A great amount of time and patience is saved by this simple device, for one can see at a glance just what the bag contains.—Racine Journal.

#### Cream Cheese Tarts.

Make tart shells of pastry, and fill them with a cream cheese, half a cupful of cream, a cupful of currants, three eggs beaten well and two table-spoonfuls of sugar. Bake for about half an hour.

## FRUIT LAXATIVE FOR SICK CHILD

**"California Syrup of Figs" can't  
harm tender stomach,  
liver and bowels.**

Every mother realizes, after giving her children "California Syrup of Figs" that this is their ideal laxative, because they love its pleasant taste and it thoroughly cleanses the tender little stomach, liver and bowels without griping.

When cross, irritable, feverish, or breath is bad, stomach sour, look at the tongue, mother! If coated, give a teaspoonful of this harmless "fruit laxative," and in a few hours all the foul, constipated waste, sour bile and undigested food passes out of the bowels, and you have a well, playful child again. When its little system is full of cold, throat sore, has stomach-ache, diarrhoea, indigestion, colic—remember, a good "inside cleaning" should always be the first treatment given.

Millions of mothers keep "California Syrup of Figs" handy; they know a teaspoonful today saves a sick child tomorrow. Ask at the store for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has directions for babies, children of all ages and grown-ups printed on the bottle. Adv.

#### Some Hint.

"Hello, Blank! Where are you going in such a hurry?"  
"To the post office to put up a kick about the wretched delivery service."  
"What's the trouble?"  
"Why, that check you promised to send me ten days ago hasn't reached me yet."

#### HAIR OR NO HAIR?

**It Is Certainly Up to You and Cuti-  
cure. Trial Free.**

Hot shampoos with Cuticura Soap, followed by light dressings of Cuticura Ointment rubbed into the scalp skin tend to clear the scalp of dandruff, soothe itching and irritation and promote healthy hair-growing conditions. Nothing better, cleaner, purer. Sample each free by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. XY, Boston. Sold everywhere—Adv.

#### Here's a Tangle.

How easy it is to mix up the average business man was demonstrated the other day when the son of a local merchant leaned against his father's knee and innocently asked:

"Daddy, is today tomorrow?"  
"No, my son, of course today isn't tomorrow," answered the father.

"But you said it was," continued the son.

"When did I ever say today was tomorrow?"

"Yesterday," answered the son.  
"Well, it was, today was yesterday, but today is today, just as yesterday was today yesterday but is yesterday today, and tomorrow will be today tomorrow, which makes today yesterday and tomorrow all at once. Now run along and play," and the father collapsed into his chair with a sigh of relief.—Louisville Times.

#### His Mistake.

"John," she said to her husband, who was grumbling over his breakfast, "your love has grown cold."  
"No, it hasn't," he snapped; "but my breakfast has."

"That's just it! If your love hadn't grown cold you wouldn't have noticed that your breakfast had."—Stray Stories.

What a lovely collection of pessimists we would be if we could see ourselves as others see us!

#### OUR NATIONAL DISEASE Caused by Coffee.

Physicians know that drugs will not correct the evils caused by coffee and that the only remedy is to stop drinking it.

An Arkansas doctor says:  
"I was a coffee drinker for many years and often thought that I could not do without it, but after years of suffering with our national malady, dyspepsia, I attributed it to the drinking of coffee, and after some thought, determined to use Postum for my morning drink."

"I had the Postum made carefully according to directions on the pkg and found it just suited my taste."

"At first I used it only for breakfast, but I found myself getting so much better, that I had it at all meals, and I am pleased to say that I have been relieved of indigestion. I gained 19 pounds in 4 months and my general health is greatly improved."

"I must tell you of a young lady in Illinois. She had been in ill health for many years, the vital forces low, with but little pain. I wrote her of the good that Postum did me and advised her to try it."

"At the end of the year, she wrote me that she had gained 40 pounds in weight and felt like herself again."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Postum comes in two forms: Regular Postum—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

The cost per cup of both kinds is about the same.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.  
—sold by Grocers.